

A NEW CERION FROM THE BAHAMAS

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

CERION (STROPHIOPS) JULIAE, sp nov. Plate 8, fig. 6.

Shell medium to large, solid, ribbed, cylindro-conic and rimately perforate. Color a dull white with rather faint axial bars of pale brown between most of the ribs. Whorls 11, widest at the mid area of the shell, tapering slightly below and tapering convexly to a slightly acute apex above. Interior of aperture a dull, creamy brown. Nuclear whorls dull white and smooth. From the second whorl onward the ribs appear, first very faintly and then becoming very strong on the later whorls. Umbilical rimation fairly deep but definitely closed within and *very faintly* margined by a basal ridge. Parietal ridge central and very well developed and not continued within for more than one-half whorl. Columellar lamella centrally located and only slightly developed at the aperture, much stronger within and is continued back for two whorls where it gradually and smoothly merges with the axis at its upper point. Lip subquadrate, slightly collared, ridged or complete along the parietal region. Sculpture of strong axial ribs numbering 15 on the body whorl with numerous and very fine supplementary short ribs interposed between the larger ribs at the base of the last whorl. Length 32.1, width 12, aperture 9 x 6.5 mm.

Holotype.—Mus. Comp. Zoöl. no. 10369, Great Ragged Cay, southeastern part of the Great Bahama Bank, Bahama Islands, Alexander Agassiz collector, Feb. 10, 1893, "Wild Duck" Expedition.

Remarks.—Unfortunately, only a single specimen of the new species is available for study. Dall¹ who worked up the material collected by the "Wild Duck" Expedition referred this specimen to *C. cinereum* (Maynard) (p. 119), *C. cinereum*, however, is only a colonial form of the more wide spread and abundant *C. glans* (Küster) of the New Providence and Andros Islands. Though a member of the *glans* assemblage, it bears no direct relationship with that species.

It appears to be fairly close to *C. josephinae* Clench from Long Island, a relationship which is expressed geographically as well. It differs from this latter species by being colored, possessing

¹ Dall, W. H., 1894, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl. 25, pp. 113-123 and plate.

fewer and somewhat coarser ribs, a much stronger axial lamella and not having the inner margin of the umbilical rimation definitely margined. All other characters approximate *C. josephinae*.

Great Ragged Island is one of the last of a chain of islands on the southeast end of the Great Bahama Bank, an area known as the Columbus Bank. From this island there is a long series of small Cays forming an arc which reaches nearly to Long Island.

THE STATUS OF POMATIA ASPERSA (MULLER) IN MAINE

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Almost a century ago the common European snail, *Helix aspersa* Müller, was admitted to the fauna of Maine, having been found at Portland, where apparently, it has not been seen since 1838. This fact has been nearly forgotten, yet the question of its occurrence here arises from time to time, and it may seem that a review of the citations of the snail in Maine may be helpful to future, and perhaps some present students.

Citations usually refer to "Binney." We find that Amos Binney¹ in a "Table of Foreign Species Recorded² by Authors as Observed in the United States" enters *Helix aspersa*, "Maine." And again, "it has been found on the coast of Maine."³ Prof. E. S. Morse in his Pulmonifera of Maine,⁴ remarks, "Dr. Binney mentions the occurrence of this species on the coast of Maine; otherwise than this, I have never heard of its presence in the State." It is evident that he refers to the second of the previous citations. W. G. Binney⁵ and Thomas Bland mention the species as, "has been found" at Portland. This evidently is the citation which Mr. Johnson refers to, beyond. Again W. G.

¹ 1851, A. Binney, Terrestrial Air Breathing Moll. U. S. I, 159.

² Italics mine.

³ 1851, A. Binney, *Ibid.*, II, 117.

⁴ 1864, Morse, Journ. Portland Soc. Nat. Hist. I, 9.

⁵ 1869, Binney & Bland, Smiths. Misc. Coll. VIII (194), 183.

